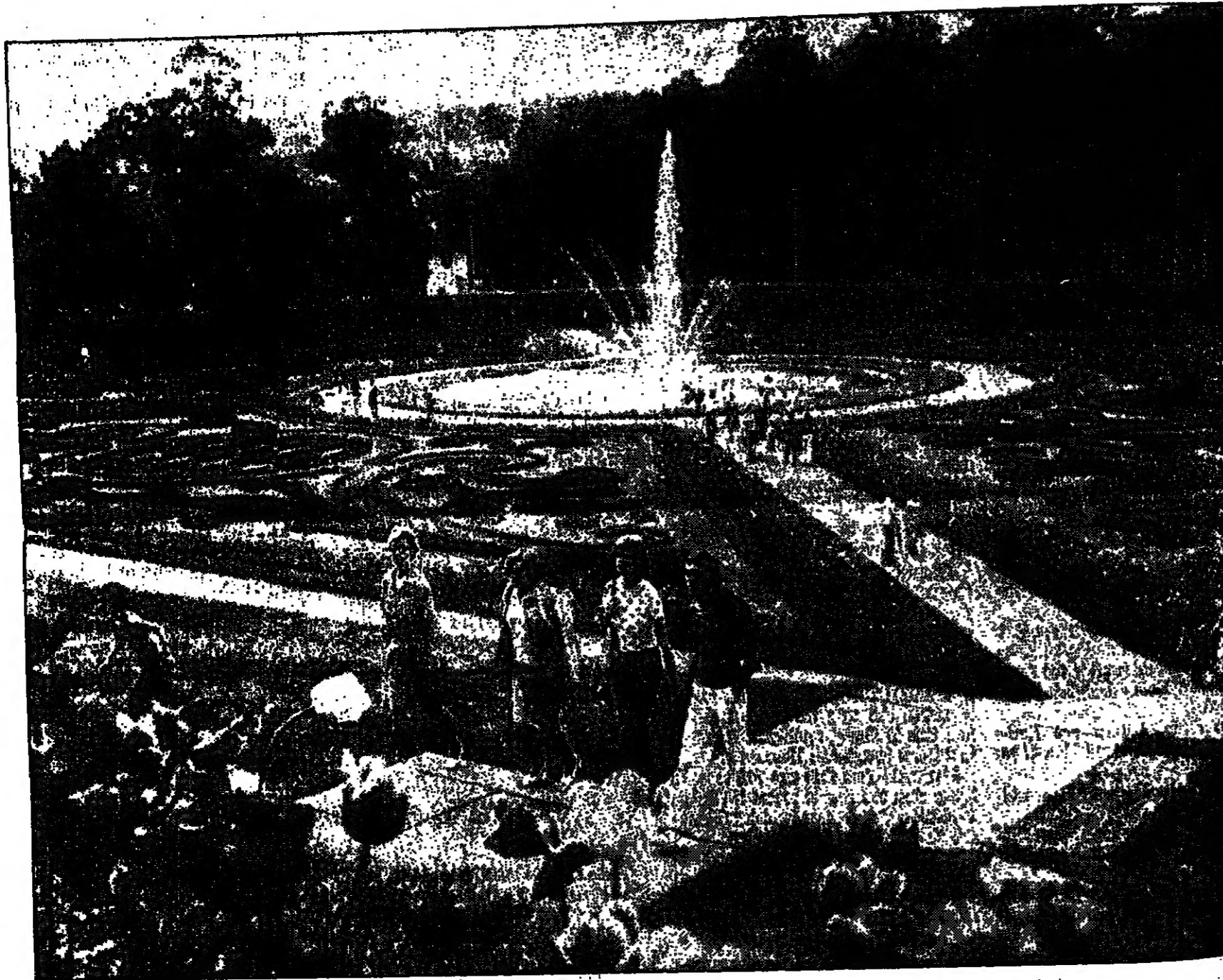


Parks in Germany

Is Germany a country of parks as well? Indeed it is. There is the magnificent Englischer Garten in Munich, the blossoming gardens around the river Alster in Hamburg, the flower beds of the German Federal Garden Show in the capital, Bonn, situated on the Rhine, and over a thousand other parks including whole forests. Again and again the landscape thickens to a park. Where a park

transcends the limits of a town and takes over the woody hills both architects and gardeners sail with the wind. A good example is the Gruga Park in Essen, in the Ruhr area: It was laid out in 1929 and comprises waterworks, a botanic garden and exhibition halls. Or the Wilhelmshöhe mountain park at Kassel: In its midst is the residence built in 1786 which was temporarily

occupied by Napoleon III. Or Ludwigsburg on the Neckar with its baroque palace and park and a fairy-tale garden. The beautiful park on the Island of Malnau on Lake Constance, on the other hand, is a different kind: here the Swedish Count Bernadotte looks after his gardens with Mediterranean vegetation. Why not make a tour through the parks of Germany?



Ludwigsburg

Gruga-Park/Essen

Hamburg, 17 May 1981
Daily Year - No. 988 - By air

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Schmidt outlines concept for Middle East

The Middle East policy statement issued in Bonn on Tuesday in no uncertain terms that Germany expects its allies to lend a helping hand and cooperate in security. It said, needs help in consolidating its defence capacity in view of the military activities in its part of the world.

Only by providing assistance in the form of permitting the export of Leopard tanks to Saudi Arabia could Bonn hope to avert political and economic damage to ties with its major Arab oil supplier.

This, at least, was the gist of what the Chancellor had to say to the Bundestag on the subject.

It was the first time Herr Schmidt outlined in public a concept of comprehensive political, economic and military cooperation with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

He enumerated the Arab motives for expanding partnership over and above mere economic cooperation.

He also explained why Germany and Europe had reason to be interested in a comprehensive Arab offer.

By and large, of course, German public opinion already realised what, in the analysis, was at stake in connection with the controversial sale of German tanks to Saudi Arabia.

But the Chancellor had previously set his views to himself, although in view of the risk of Soviet preponderance in Europe and the Middle East he might equally have been expected to feel disposed towards Arab wishes.

On this occasion too, however, he still

took care to avoid taking the lead. While calling on the Bundestag to show a sense of responsibility he was chary of stating a clear personal view on the arms deal.

So the Bonn Bundestag session turned out to be the didactic drama of a head of government whose leeway had been reduced to the limit of the tolerable by his own political party.

Small wonder the CDU-CSU Opposition, while taking a benevolent view of what appeared to be emerging as Chancellor Schmidt's Middle East policy line, found ample opportunity of pointing out the disadvantages of his hesitant and circuitous approach.

Many instances were cited in support of the claim that support within the SPD for the Security policy pursued by Helmut Schmidt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher was dwindling.

Herr Genscher made a point of reiterating his keen commitment to Nato and to stepping up the country's defence contribution.

What the policy statement failed to mention was also worth noting. There was not the slightest reference to the Arab-Israeli conflict or to Palestinian self-determination, for instance.

There was not a word against Israeli policies either that went over and above the considerate attitude shown in recent years. There was indeed nothing, Herr Schmidt noted, to warrant the outcry there had been in Israel.

It was gratifying to see the Chancellor try to clarify the situation without just shabbily accepting the insults levelled at Bonn by Mr Begin.

He showed appreciation of peace endeavours so far undertaken, especially peace bids by the United States.

Deliverance came, however, from Opposition leader Helmut Kohl, who impressively countered Mr Begin's personal attack on Herr Schmidt.

Friendship between Germany and Israel must not be allowed to suffer from harsh words spoken by a single political leader, he said.

Peter Hopfen
(Nordwest Zeitung, 8 May 1981)



Bangladeshi president Major General Ziaur Rahman and his wife greeted in Bonn by President Karl Carstens and Frau Carstens.
(Photo: Sven Simon)

Bangladesh leader Zia, soldier and politician, visits Bonn

When Ziaur Rahman came to power in Bangladesh in November 1975 after a succession of coups, few felt he stood a long-term chance.

The problems his country faced were too great, the politics too turbulent.

This month Major-General Zia, still in charge, visited the Federal Republic of Germany.

He conferred in Bonn with Chancellor Schmidt, Foreign Minister Genscher and Economic Cooperation Minister Otfried Fergeld.

From Bonn, Zia and his party went on to Hamburg, Cologne and Ludwigshafen.

Before its independence in 1971, Bangladesh was neglected and exploited as a distant province of Pakistan. Then it bled to death in civil war.

Under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the founder of Bangladesh, it seemed incapable of concerting its efforts towards peaceful reconstruction.

In the development aid context Bangladesh was, moreover, rated a basket

case, a textbook example of a country abjectly dependent on alms.

Yet Zia, a hero of the war of independence (in March 1971, as a major in Pakistan's East Bengal Regiment, he proclaimed the independence of Bangladesh over Radio Chittagong), seemed to gain stature with the magnitude of the problems he faced.

As a man of the centre he was initially backed by both right-wingers and left-wing revolutionaries. Cautiously but with determination he soon set out to consolidate his own position and isolate extremists at both ends of the political spectrum.

From deputy martial law administrator he went on to become military leader and head of state, progressing from the role of strongman in the background to that of his country's overt leader.

He also embarked on the process of democratisation. He and his newly-formed Bangladesh National Party were first endorsed in a 1977 referendum, then in free elections and in 1979 in parliamentary elections.

Alongside this political consolidation Bangladesh, under his leadership, embarked on an ambitious programme of economic development concentrated initially on agricultural improvements.

Food production has been considerably increased and the country's shattered infrastructure restored and expanded.

He refers to Bangladeshi nationalism as his party's ideological programme.

A hard worker, popular with the masses and personally above any suspicion of corruption, the former military ruler has emerged as a figure of hope.

But BNP members increasingly seem to be 'carpet-baggers', a problem that proved the undoing of Sheikh Mujibur.

Jan Fries
(Handelsblatt, 5 May 1981)

Berlin poll stalemate

The CDU, on the other hand, has increased its share of the vote steadily since 1963 and proved most successful, but CDU leader Richard von Weizsäcker failed to convert his opponents' weakness into a working majority.

Voters, who were reluctant to transfer their allegiance to him may well have felt the CDU too was very much part of the jobs-for-the-boys network.

Like the Social and Free Democrats,

light from the first computer forecast there was little doubt that the split of the West Berlin elections would be stalemate.

It had been both expected and feared that the outgoing Social and Free Democratic coalition nor the Christian Democrats, in opposition since 1968, would win a clear majority.

This outcome was by no means coincidental. It was the consequence of political developments.

SPD and FDP were given their deserts running the city in a slapdash manner. Not even Hans-Jochen Vogel, called in from Bonn to restore the coalition's fortunes, was able to off-

the trend.

Handelsblatt

Handelsblatt

DZ

هَذَا مِنَ الْاَصْلِ

DEFENCE

Services seek ways of increasing manpower

The Bundeswehr is considering ways of increasing its manpower. Shortages are beginning to come through as a result of the years when the birth rate was low.

Several ways of maintaining strength are being considered, among them:

- Drafting older men.
- Altering exemption requirements.
- Lowering physical fitness standards.

- Allowing civilians to do desk jobs now being done by servicemen.
- Making national service longer.
- Making greater use of technical innovations.

- Introducing the draft for naturalised foreign workers or their children.

A Bundeswehr workgroup is considering the possibilities.

There is, however, one major reservation that governs all ideas. They still have to be approved and passed by the political arm, and in some cases they require enabling legislation.

Moreover, the exact number of additional personnel is still uncertain due to such imponderable factors as the number of conscientious objectors and other elements.

Easy on the gas pedal in manoeuvres

Reports that the Bundeswehr will not take part in Nato's autumn manoeuvres because it doesn't have the money to pay its fuel bill should not be taken seriously.

Aircraft will fly and tanks and other vehicles will roll. But there is every likelihood that mobility will be restricted in the interim to save the fuel that will be needed in the autumn.

But the shortage of fuel is only a small part of the Bundeswehr's financial woes.

Defence Minister Hans Apel will have to put up with the question whether he could not have anticipated the financial shortfall and applied for the necessary funds in time.

Even after the March defence conference behind closed doors he pacified the critics saying that all was well, notwithstanding the fact the Bundeswehr inspector-general had made it quite clear at the time that there was not enough money to meet all needs.

Has Herr Apel once more (as in the case of the Tornado) looked into the matter and come up with a clear picture at a moment he considered politically opportune?

Hans Apel is evidently well aware of the fact that his constant reports on deficits in the defence budget have been harmful to the Bundeswehr and the nation's security policy, detracting even more from the Bundeswehr's image than the most irrational disarmament advocates and leftist SPD MPs.

In providing the extra money for the Bundeswehr, Bonn should not rely primarily on tax increases but should review its subsidies and eliminate the unnecessary ones.

Helmut Peter Fink

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 29 April 1981)

All calculations are based on the annual requirement of about 220,000 (both draftees and enlistments).

But towards the end of the decade the potential will be below 200,000. To make matters worse, a deduction will have to be made for exemptions (for one reason or another) and men who do not meet the physical requirements.

The most obvious way of closing the gap is to draft older men than has been done hitherto plus some of those who were previously exempted but remain subject to the draft until the age of 28.

The consequence would be that the average age men in uniform would go up. And should this also include family men who are usually exempted, it is unlikely that the move will be popular.

The Bundeswehr could also lower its physical fitness criteria and so raise the number of servicemen from the present 75 per cent who are declared fit for service to 80 or even 83 per cent, as envisaged by General (ret) Christian Krause in a study commissioned by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. This would mean an additional 8,000 men in 1994.

The price would obviously be lower performance. In some areas this would be tolerable, in others it would not.

Another possibility is to reduce the number of exemptions. General Krause now estimates this at 10 per cent.

While this would theoretically improve the general fairness of the draft, in practical terms it would be a blow to those who have so far benefited from it and would be a source of dissatisfaction. Still, this "grey zone" deserves closer scrutiny.

Relief could also be provided by manipulating the personnel structure. For instance: many desk jobs now held by troopers could be done by civilians.

Estimates dating back to the early 1970s put the scope here at 12,000 men.

But, apart from other disadvantages, this solution would be costly; and if realised on a grand scale, this would change the character of the Bundeswehr as an army of draftees.

But all these measures would essentially be of a conventional nature.

A genuine change would be the

extension of national service. But the consequences of such a move are incalculable from today's vantage point. They would depend on the atmosphere in domestic and foreign affairs at the time.

Another possibility worth delving into is the manner in which technical innovations (such as automation, electronic data processing and new weapons systems) could save manpower. But since such technology is complicated and costly we should not pin too much hope on this type of solution.

The last option would be truly dramatic but would require far-reaching changes in non-military fields: the introduction of the draft for naturalised foreign workers or their children.

But to see this many-faceted problem from the vantage point of the Bundeswehr's requirements would mean putting the cart before the horse.

The same reservations apply to the volunteer service of women even though this service would be unarmed and outside combat units (for instance, in communications, logistics and medical services).

The points listed here cannot be taken as a list of priorities. Instead, each of these possible solutions is of equal value, though not all are equally realistic.

In any event, all of them must be assessed as to their political feasibility.

Still, the list makes it clear that the planners have a number of options and that it is not up to our women only to help solve the Bundeswehr dilemma.

On the other hand, it is still entirely unclear how much priority the Defence Ministry attaches to the issue of women in the Bundeswehr.

One thing is certain: for many cartoonists, feminists and bar room strategists the "woman in uniform" has become a major topic that serves as a peg for all sorts of ideas.

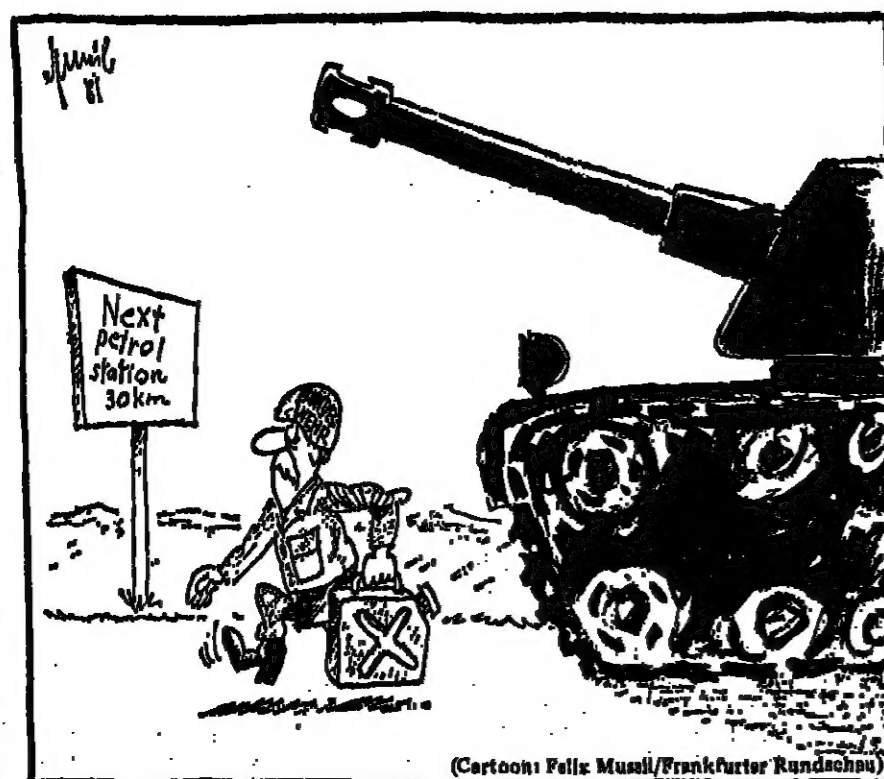
The Defence Ministry's approach is more businesslike but perhaps oversimplified and too much governed by the Bundeswehr's needs in terms of personnel.

Women in the Bundeswehr in the years to come (even if it were only a few thousand in functions other than that of medical doctor) could change more than just the outward appearance of the armed forces.

This is an aspect that requires a thorough evaluation — notwithstanding the positive attitude of the CDU Women's Association.

Christian Potyka

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 May 1981)



(Cartoon: Felix Musil/Frankfurter Rundschau)

Apel appeals to chaplains

DIE WELT

Defence Minister Hans Apel called on Protestant chaplains to respond with even greater vigour at Bonn press balls or shrugging off the heat and humidity when she was the guest of the Thai monarchs at the innumerable receptions.

He told the 26th Conference of Protestant Bundeswehr chaplains that did not mind if the Church's individual members commented on government's defence policy. But he said that he did mind if such comments boiled down to unadulterated hatred.

Herr Apel predicted that the Church Congress in June would pay particular attention to defence which it could well challenge.

But "we must also defend the dignity of the Bundeswehr, unpermeable critics."

He went on to say that the hatred must not be hated.

One of the main topics at the conference, which was held behind closed doors, was raised by Bundeswehr plain Jörg Diegritz who said: "We soldiers consider themselves as citizens in uniform, the duty of bearing of arms in the service of peace."

As citizens in uniform, the duty do not want to be considered as "paving the way for war" but as protectors of peace who are trying to prevent war.

The heated public discussion of possibilities of securing peace in contrast with the world-wide arms race has many soldiers fear for their status in society.

Bavarian Bundeswehr Chaplain Hermann Wagner spoke of a lack of "living at home" in an army governed by a rigid chain of command.

Recruits, he said, are afraid of being away from home and estrangement from their wives or girl friends.

Many NCOs were under stress because the training time was insufficient to part maturity and experience in the leadership of men.

It was the function of the army to help "bring about more living conditions in the army."

Some participants in the Conference held that the "feeling of anger" prevalent among many soldiers was due to "inadequate preparation for life" by parents and teachers.

School stress combined with widespread unemployment among the young and inadequate career prospects contribute to this feeling of insecurity.

Senior Bundeswehr Chaplain Rüdiger Gramm said that this insecurity was reflected in the personnel structure of the Protestant ministry in the Bundeswehr.

Twenty per cent of the posts, he said, were vacant so far as full-time was concerned.

Since the term of service as Bundeswehr chaplain is restricted to six and eight years, many ministers for their future careers in the church anticipated a glut of pastors.

He blamed this development on the lack of assessment of the needs within the armed forces and on trends among young theologians.

There were signs of a "dangerous loss of sense of reality," he said.

Wilhelmine Lübke, wife of former President Heinrich Lübke, was a woman of vitality. Such were her stamens and staying power that the guests at the innumerable receptions often made the apparently inappropriate comparison between her and Adenauer.

Heinrich Lübke, who was ten years younger than his wife, died in 1972. This year, she died, just a few days before her birthday.

Anyone who saw Wilhelmine Lübke taking the feet off partners ten years younger at Bonn press balls or shrugging off the heat and humidity when she was the guest of the Thai monarchs at the innumerable receptions must have envied her constitution.

She never took holidays. Work was the life to her. She was a shining example to all who are afraid of growing old.

Former President Walter Scheel expressed this in a letter written to her on her 90th birthday: "You have helped regain respect and esteem for the old in our society. You have given them confidence and shown them in exemplary fashion that no one is too old. This is a remarkable achievement in itself, quite apart from your achievements as wife of President Lübke."

In 1959, Adenauer changed his mind about standing as CDU/CSU candidate for the presidency and Heinrich Lübke stood instead and was elected. It is difficult to imagine him doing this without the ambition and drive of his wife.

The same is also true of Lübke's willingness to remain in office for two periods to the constitutional limit of ten years.

Wilhelmine Lübke was never content to be merely an unassuming wife. Not even when she and her husband moved into the presidential villa Hammerschmidt and she found herself involved in a heavy round of representative duties. So she started learning languages — English, French, Italian, Spanish and even Russian — so that she act as her husband's interpreter. She started teaching herself Russian at the age of 70 and she learned to type at the age of 80.

Despite her willingness to learn,

Wilhelmine Lübke

(Photo: Sven Simon)

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PEOPLE

Former first lady dies on eve of 96th birthday

example to all who are afraid of growing old.

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Despite her willingness to learn,

which she retained to the end, there was one world that was never part of her vocabulary: emancipation. The slogan of many generations of feminists was a foreign word to her.

Equality was never a problem for her, partly because she freed herself from total dependence and partly because she accepted the limits of conventional forms and did not try to break the nineteenth century norms by doing something deliberately "unseemly".

This explains that despite the authority she possessed — an authority of which feminists can only dream — she suffered from a trauma. She could not stand people talking about her age.

In the upper middle class world even after the First World War, it was regarded as highly extraordinary for a woman to marry a man ten years younger.

Frau Lübke, née Keuthen, came from the village of Ramsbeck in the Sauerland near the birthplace of her husband. She therefore did not mind at all — on the

contrary — when so many years were unwittingly deducted from her age as to make her younger than her husband on the register — a fact which journalists discovered when she became wife of the President.

Frau Lübke never quite realised that she was in fact admired precisely because she seemed so young to all who met her. Angelika Grunenberg has described her admiringly and aptly as The Miss Marple of Diplomacy.

She was indeed. Eghard Mörbitz

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 May 1981)

Continued from page 2

hamper the Camp David process but bolsters it.

It has helped in the course of the past year to keep peace talks going even in the face of severe setbacks.

One day, this policy could prove beneficial should Egyptian-Israeli talks on the issue of Palestinian autonomy find themselves up a blind alley.

Begin, however, has embarked on a course that seriously jeopardises the tediously developed German-Israeli faith and thus the possibility of friendship — a friendship that is essential to both peoples.

Wolf J. Bell

(General-Anzeiger, 5 May 1981)

Welshman elected Heidelberg district FDP leader

The Heidelberg branch of the FDP have elected a Welshman, David John Williams, as their district leader. Williams comes from Abergavenny, and has a B.Sc. in Applied Biology from London University.

The branch has 155 members from a total population of 130,000. When he was elected there were criticisms because no German could be found.

Williams did not like the atmosphere in the Heidelberg CDU. He found the SPD too ideological. So he joined the FDP, even though he had never any contacts with the British Liberals.

Williams says that German electoral system is far more democratic than the British.

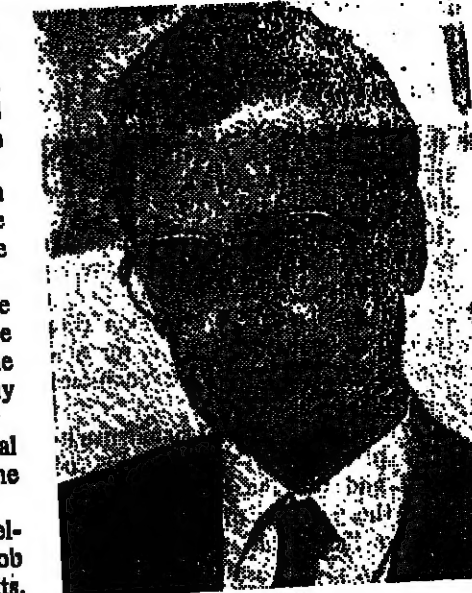
He expects to be staying in Heidelberg for a long time because of his job as freelance translator of scientific texts. In his work he uses all the technological aids available, including computer and teletext. He has three desks in his study, one for translating, one for book-keeping and one for his other interests, especially politics.

He didn't learn German systematically but on the job, while working as a translator in Heidelberg. This aim, restless 32-year old seems continually under pressure, yet he goes out of his way to try to explain exactly what he is saying — highly untypical of German politicians.

In his party, Williams has far more possibilities of political influence than the "ordinary citizen here has. At the Three Kings meeting he also joined the Young Democrats and became treasurer for North Baden.

He says that the Young Liberal's publications are the best possible counter-propaganda that could be produced. Williams says that he hopes that Heidelberg will continue to enjoy its reputation as a critical branch under his leadership. He sees as confirmation of this the fact that some Heidelberg resolutions have made an impact even on the Bonn party.

Williams is convinced that with his



David Williams

(Photo: Bullarini)

connections he can keep left and right together. His local programme includes medium-sized company policies hitherto neglected by his party — the constitutional state, accommodation and current problems such as local transport and energy supplies.

Here and in other aspects of local policy there are clear differences between the FDP position and that of the city administration under Mayor Zundel.

The FDP chairman has never taken part in the election of a parliament. But he started his political career in 1980 with an impressive memorandum on European citizenship for the benefit of EEC-citizens residing for a long time in other countries.

Constitutionally, this would be easy enough but politically there are insurmountable obstacles. David Williams will shortly be applying for German citizenship. This means he will have to give up his British nationality. It is up to the local authorities to decide whether they want to recruit another democrat to Heidelberg.

Erhard Becker

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 27 April 1981)

Small high-temperature nuclear reactors have been suggested as a significant step towards supplying energy needs without excessively damaging the environment.

This type of reactor, which exists only on paper, is to be designed so that serious accident is impossible.

The suggestion is the only surprise in a study by the Advisory Council on the Environment.

So far industry has procrastinated on the reactor's development because it fears that its anticipated safety standards would hamper the licensing procedure for traditional light-water reactors.

The study, which was delayed because of its size and the delicate nature of the issue, says society should cut back on consumption and combat waste.

It calls for more efficient use of primary energy, the massive employment of district heating and the combined generating of electricity and heat.

Since all types of energy production harm the environment, says the report, and since the environment should not

ENERGY

High-temperature reactor seen as compromise

be polluted any more, there is no choice but to cut down on energy needs.

The report heavily criticises coal-generated energy because of excessive pollution.

There is no major method of producing energy which does not interfere with the environment. But by the same token, a survival of our industrial society and indeed of human life is unthinkable without energy.

Small wonder then that this insoluble conflict is a prominent feature of the study in which the experts were constantly faced with the necessity to choose between several evils.

The scientists who prepared the study

boost government and social infrastructure — again to be financed by borrowing.

The whole thing is to be couched in a medium term DM200bn programme, supported by a policy of ample and cheap money, high wages and, naturally, shorter working hours.

If it were implemented, such a programme could only lead to a veritable fireworks of inflation, the Deutschmark would slither into new turbulences and an inflation-depreciation spiral would be set in motion.

The call for a nationalisation of the steel industry has become even louder, showing the direction in which the German economy is to be steered.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 28 April 1981)

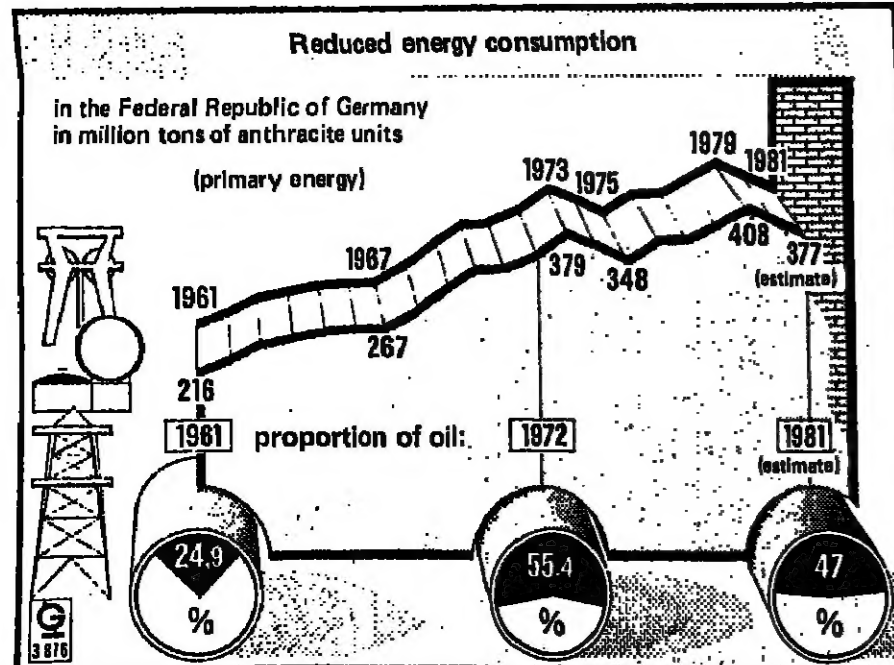
The international oil market has started to react to world-wide consumer restraint.

Saudi Arabia has lowered its price for the additional oil produced to offset the shortfall created by the Iran-Iraq dispute by about \$5 per bbl; and even Libya, one of the Opec hawks, might be preparing to reduce its crude prices.

The oil market the world over is in a delft stick, and some Opec members don't mind at all.

They want those of their partners who keep hiking the prices to realise at last that the world cannot be milked at will.

It was to a large extent the high price policy of Opec that caused the global economic turbulences — a development which inevitably had to lead to energy-saving measures.



The oil market reacts to user restraint

These measures have been further bolstered by voluntary economies which are well on their way to becoming second nature and replacing the former waste mentality.

Even the United States — a notorious energy waster — is tightening the energy belt as subsidies fall away.

The economy tide has thus gripped the whole of the industrial world, and even the developing countries which depend on simple energy technologies that are still oil-based have been seized by this saving drive — and not only for lack of money.

As a result of this combination of an economic slump and self-restraint in energy consumption, oil tanks are full to the brim.

The sensitive Rotterdam-Amsterdam-Antwerp market which, like a seismograph, registers all surpluses and shortages, now offers petrol and heating oil at prices far below those of domestic refineries.

The beneficiary is the consumer of light heating oil, the price of which on the free market has been falling continuously in the past few weeks.

The petrol situation is different — partly because, while consumption per vehicle has gone down considerably, the rising number of vehicles has nullified the effect. As a result, petrol consumption is either stagnating or rising slightly.

appeal above all to the massive power stations and industry to stop the gas in promoting the stimulating generating of electricity and heat to unburden the environment.

It is here that we lag far behind. Bonn could have done a great deal in the past few years to promote energy-saving measures and at the same time relieve the environment if only it reviewed our current energy policy as to its effectiveness.

So far, Bonn has put too much emphasis in the energy-saving effect of prices. But this imposes an undue burden on the small consumer.

Only dyed-in-the-wool anti-inflationists likely to have been surprised by today's massive criticism of coal-generated energy.

The experts point to the fact that coal-operated power stations (and mention gasification and lignite plants) continuously release large quantities of harmful pollutants.

Expert environmentalists and statisticians see no either-or between allegedly evil nuclear energy and supposedly good other forms of energy.

Regenerative sources of alternative energy cannot be adequately assessed in terms of their performance and the burden they impose on the environment — it is not at this stage.

In the normal course, coal is a pollutant while traditional nuclear energy imposes a strain on the environment only in case of extremely severe accidents. But this type of accident is extremely improbable, though the consequences would be extreme.

Both types of energy are necessary and reasonable provided requirements in terms of quantity are kept as low as possible.

Wolfgang Maass

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 April 1981)

The North German market usually shows trends a few weeks ahead of the rest of the country, not least in the case of simple everyday dress fabric clear differences between free and fixed prices — in some cases up to 9 pfennigs per metre.

Motorists have a keen nose for trends.

This means that the big oil companies will have to come up with some ideas lost their customers and to cheap competition.

Even so, it is unlikely that the price of petrol at the franchised pump will drop markedly.

The reason for this is simple. It is disastrous for the big oil companies to buy cheaply abroad and discount the output of their own refineries.

At a time when free markets are considerably more expensive it was to be expected that the price of petrol would be high.

Light heating oil is different — it is no other reason than because its production is coupled with petrol refining making for a glut in the heating oil market.

But since the current demand for heating oil is virtually nil, the only way that will make people buy is a noticeable price.

It does the oil suppliers no good to be stuck with full heating oil tanks for they have no buyers and to be stuck with more oil will be coming their way as a by-product of petrol refineries.

As a result, both the big multinational corporations and free dealers will be reluctant to spend money — all of which makes for tough competition.

So energy saving pays after all. Franz-Josef Neumann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 28 April 1981)

BUSINESS

Retail giant Karstadt enters its second century

that was to develop into Europe's largest department store chain, was founded 100 years ago, on May 1881.

It was a time when the area comprising today's Federal Republic of Germany had a population of only 23 million and the average industrial worker earned 1.50 marks a week.

It was then that Rudolph Karstadt and his soft goods store in Wismar, Mecklenburg, with a capital of 1,000 marks, began its ascent.

And the secret of his success — he went from strength to strength and opened his first branch in Lübeck in 1884 — was the novel idea at the time of fixed prices and no credit.

This was a departure from age-old custom inasmuch as all prices used to be bargained out and the goods bought

for cash only and at fixed prices. Karstadt had advantages for both Karstadt and his customers. He could operate on a small profit margin which meant that he could afford his goods and cash

in his business's cash flow. Today in the Federal Republic of Germany, with a population of more than 60 million and with industrial production averaging DM 14.37 an hour, it is not for granted that all goods are sold at fixed prices.

Of course, prices, too, have changed enormously. The buying power of a DM 100 years ago was close to seven times that of today's Deutschmark.

The old Karstadt sold silk fabrics at 12 marks a metre, today's buyer must expect to pay at least DM 30.

Today's simple everyday dress fabric costs 30 pfennigs a metre in 1881 — offered by Karstadt — during the war years — at DM 1 a metre.

The original soft goods store has since branched out into a chain with 1245m square metres.

The range of goods — depending on the size of the branch — can be anywhere from 40,000 to 200,000 different items, not counting variations in size and colour.

The 64,000 staff members last year were worth DM 9.6bn, worth of goods sold in the mail order house Neckermann and its subsidiaries, which is a record.

Investment activity in 1980 remained buoyant, amounting to DM 15bn to DM 16bn, thus topping 1979 investments by DM 1bn.

The training of new blood also saw record figures: 703,000 apprenticeships

tion and specialisation such as the travel business and special furniture, fashion, do-it-yourself, record and paperback shops.

While other chains still operate on several planes — Kaufhof has its low-price subsidiary Kaufhalle and Hertie has its Bilka — Karstadt keeps a tighter rein on its subsidiaries.

And once the Neckermann group (acquired in 1976) is properly back on its feet it could well become a major asset.

But for the moment Karstadt is still to digest the huge Neckermann chunk it bit off.

The restructuring of the mail order giant alone cost a tidy billion and involved much wear and tear on the nerves.

But it was worth it and Karstadt is now tightly organised with all 155 branches operating under the one name with one head office and one central buying department.

But the individual branches are flexible and go out of their way to adapt to local conditions.

As a result, the range of goods varies from branch to branch based on the realisation that what sells in one place could well be a white elephant in another.

This localised strategy is facilitated by a subdivision into regional head offices with an average of five branches.

The head office does the buying for the branches as well and each group has only one car pool and one central stores.

Thus, for instance, the downtown Cologne branch is in charge not only of the other two branches in that city but also of branches in Wessling, Eschweiler and Gummersbach. Yet the main Cologne branch, one of the most important in the chain, is a relative newcomer.

Karstadt bought the huge department store Carl Peters GmbH on Cologne's main Breite Strasse in 1960.

The Peters department store was Germany's largest pre-World War II emporium.

The Peters history resembles that of Karstadt. It was founded in 1891 — again as a soft goods store. The business



The gallery in Karstadt's Stettin branch in 1916. Such luxuries are today too expensive.

flourished and in 1911 became a huge department store on Breite Strasse. It reached its peak in 1937, the year when the founder died.

With its street frontage of 115 metres, 100 shop windows, 22 elevators and 1,200 staff members, it was regarded as a store of superlatives in its day.

Having been totally destroyed during the war, the Peters department store resumed operations shortly after war's end with a staff of 56 and a floor area of 300 square metres.

By 1960, when Karstadt bought the business, it had a floor area of 15,000 square metres.

Karstadt extended it still further, investing DM 45m. The Cologne Karstadt branch became exemplary for soft goods and experts came from afar to get new inspiration.

Only seven years later, the store was again restructured and enlarged.

Today it has a floor area of 20,000 square metres and the range of goods includes 180,000 items.

Last year's sales were DM 172m with a payroll of 1,300.

Together with the Cologne group's branches, Karstadt Cologne chalked up sales of DM 255m last year, with a staff of 1,850.

But growth rates of this magnitude were not restricted to Cologne in the past-war era. They were typical of the Karstadt empire as a whole.

But then, the starting position had been extremely poor and there was obviously ample room for expansion.

Twenty-two branches, three buying departments, four factories and a recreation home for staff were confiscated in the East.

In the West, 30 of the 45 branches were either destroyed or badly damaged.

Wanted: 200,000 tradesmen to keep boom going

The trades had a record year in 1980. Though the number of firms (496,200) remained unchanged against 1979, the payroll reached the record mark of close to 4.3 million and sales soared to DM 384bn, a growth rate of 3 per cent (adjusted for inflation).

In presenting his annual report for 1980 on 4 May, the president of the Chamber of Trades, Paul Schnitzler, said: "Never before in the post-war era nor at any time before the war have the trades employed so many."

Investment activity in 1980 remained buoyant, amounting to DM 15bn to DM 16bn, thus topping 1979 investments by DM 1bn.

The training of new blood also saw record figures: 703,000 apprenticeships

were registered in 1980 (against 676,000 the year before).

The trades thus account for 41 per cent of training places for the 1.6 million German juveniles.

Despite the remarkable achievement of increasing the payroll in the face of more than one million unemployed, the trades still deplore the fact that they have more than 200,000 positions which they are unable to fill.

What they need is skilled bricklayers, carpenters, roofers, glaziers, air-conditioning engineers, cabinet makers, painters, etc.

But Herr Schnitzler said that there was no reason for pessimism or resignation. Hartmut Geyer

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 5 May 1981)

Sales in the first post-war years frequently came close to barter deals.

On 1 January 1947 the entire chain's sales area amounted to 29,000 square metres (not much more than today's downtown Cologne branch) with a staff of 4,694.

In the early 1930s, when the world was racked by the great depression, Karstadt came close to total extinction — partly because liquidity was strained to the limit due to the company's expansionist policy.

In 1931/32, only five of the branches operated at a profit.

To survive, the giant had to cut its capital from 80m to 7.6m reichsmarks; 25 of its factories had to be sold and the network of branches cut down.

The Karstadt subsidiary, EPA, was sold to a consortium of banks, but with an option to buy it back.

Creditors were also expected to make sacrifices. Banks that jumped into the breach became shareholders; and even today more than 25 per cent of the capital (now amounting to DM 360m) is held by Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank.

The banks are thus co-owners of the mammoth's DM 895m cash reserves.

Within a mere 30 years — from the 1948 currency reform to today — Karstadt once more developed into a giant.

Though the founder of the firm, Rudolph Karstadt, managed to establish 24 branches in 25 years, the big leap forward did not come until 1920 when the firm went public and merged with the Theodor Althoff KG, increasing its capital from 40m to 80m marks.

The group of companies controlled by Rudolph Karstadt AG experienced a period of dramatic growth.

EPA was founded in 1926 and all items sold by this subsidiary cost either 10, 20, 50 or 100 pfennigs.

It obviously met a need because sales in 1932, at the height of the depression, were 100m reichsmark.

But Theodor Althoff did not live to enjoy the triumph. He died in 1931, aged 72.

Even so, there is still an Althoff on the Karstadt board.

Rudolph Karstadt lived to the ripe old age of 88 and died in 1944.

Gudrun Stimpff

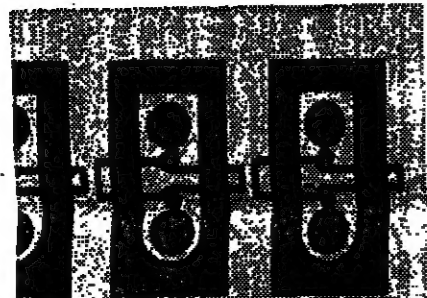
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 April 1981)

**MANNESMANN
DEMAG**

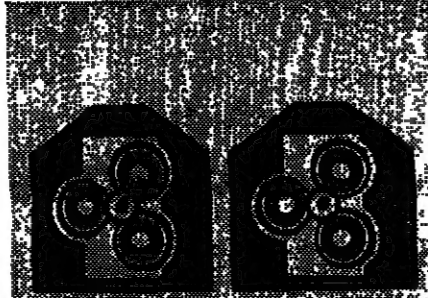
Machinery, Plants and Systems



Metallurgical Plant
Integrated plant, blast fur-
naces, steel mills, continuous
casters, electrical metallurgical
plant.



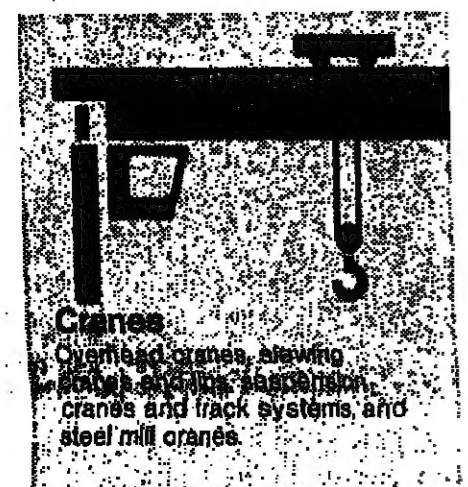
Rolling Mills
Rolling mills for steel, aluminum,
and other metals and alloys.
Continuous casting lines.



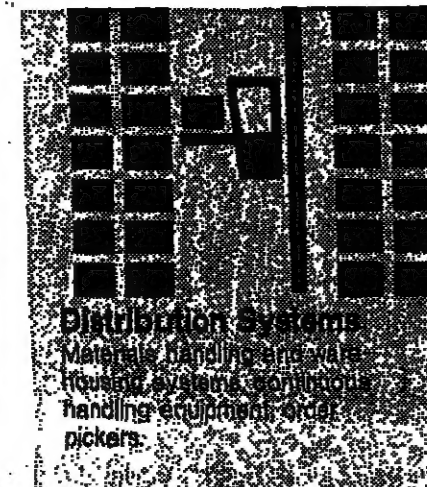
Pipe Making
Production of steel pipes, stainless
steel pipes, aluminum pipes,
and other types of pipes.



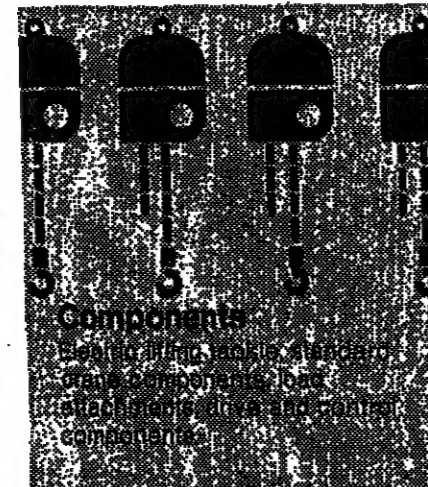
Compressors
Centrifugal compressors, piston
compressors, screw compressors,
and other types of compressors.



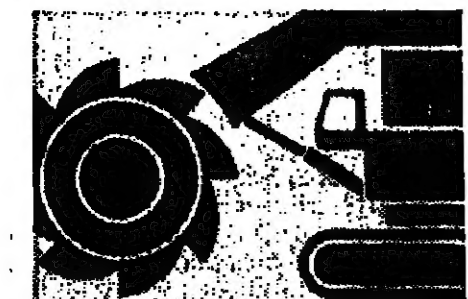
Cranes
Overhead cranes, bridge
cranes, portal cranes, crawler
cranes and track systems, and
steel mill cranes.



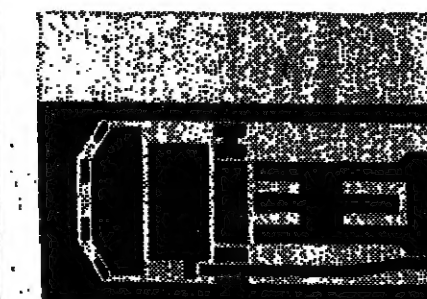
Distribution Systems
Material handling systems,
conveyor systems, continuous
handling equipment, and
pickers.



Components
Bearings, gears, shafts, couplings,
and other mechanical components.



Bulk Handling
Bucket wheel excavators,
reclaimers and belt conveyor
systems, container handling
systems.



Mining Equipment
Mining equipment, including
excavators, conveyors, and
other types of equipment.



Construction Equipment
Construction equipment, including
piling rigs, cranes, and other
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THE ENVIRONMENT

Chemical fertilisers threaten ground as source of drinking water

Ground water, West Germany's main source of drinking water, is more polluted than pessimists had thought, according to a university study. Ecologist Peter Obermann, of Bonn University, found that nitrates from chemical fertilisers were the main pollutant.

He also says that the supply of self-purifying elements in ground water is limited.

"There will come a time when the breakdown of nitrates will stop," he says. Obermann tested water from near the Rhine and Moselle waterworks near Bonn and found that ground water levels in different layers or levels do not mix. Each year has its own level and scientific analysis of the level can determine the environmental influences in any year.

Obermann found that the deepest water layers were 22 years old. This water was the purest. But from ten metres upwards the "clean" water layers

The change from comparatively clean polluted water is sudden, not gradual. Nitrate levels in more recent ground water are considerably higher. Water specimens taken near Muesum waterworks show how serious this problem is. In the six to seven metres range

where the water is about two years old the nitrate levels from one layer to the next rose from 19 to 192 milligrammes per litre.

Obermann says that this illustrates as graphically as any history book the time when intensive use of chemical fertilisers began.

Hydromechanical stratification of ground water is not Obermann's discovery. It is a phenomenon to which scientists have so far paid little attention.

Tests have focussed only on pumped-up water in which the water levels were mixed. This meant that measurements taken over the years showed only a gradual increase in nitrate levels.

Even these data were alarming enough. On a map of West Germany, a broad sickle-shaped area ranging from western North Rhine-Westphalia through Hesse to Bavaria marks danger zones where ground water could soon be so heavily polluted as to be undrinkable, i.e. exceeding the present maxima for nitrate content.

This grim picture is lugubriously upstaged by Obermann's findings because it is "decades out of date" he himself says.

The higher, more heavily-polluted water strata are now coming nearer the surface. The time when high-nitrate

level water starts coming through the taps is not so far off. Within a very short time, nitrate pollution levels have risen spectacularly.

Those who trust in the self-purifying qualities of ground water risk being disappointed. Obermann has found that the supply of self-purifying elements in ground water is limited. "There will come a time when the breakdown of nitrates will stop."

These dangers are intensified by, for example, the use of heat pumps. Ground water is a favoured heat source for heat pumps because its temperature remains the same throughout the year. But the ground water used for heat pumps comes back several degrees cooler — and that reduces its self-purifying qualities.

What is true of nitrates will apply with even greater force to pollution by chlorides and sulphates, salts and detergents. Even traditional measuring techniques have found that ground water is constantly getting harder.

"No wonder when lime is used even in woods," says Obermann.

The chloride content in ground water has been rising steadily for the past 15 years. In the greater Munich area, it has doubled in the past 20 years.

One of the main reasons for the salinification of water is the use of road salt

to combat snow and ice. Two million tonnes of road salt are used annually in West Germany, which puts it top of the European road salt league. Road salt use has trebled in the past 15 years.

Professor Wolfgang Bischofsberger has studied the effect this has on ground water. He found that on roads where salt was regularly strewn chloride levels had risen from two to 30 milligrammes per litre and even as high as 200 milligrammes per litre. The World Health Organisation maximum is 600 mg/l, so Bischofsberger does not yet see any immediate danger, though he warns against the possible long-term effects.

Ground water supply is not infinite. The days when it flowed in plenty are clearly past. Once, ground water fed and purified rivers and lakes. Today it is, the other way round: the huge increase in ground water consumption has meant that ground water pipes are now often filled by foul surface water.

Dankwart Guratzsch
(Die Welt, 25 April 1981)

Energy, medical possibilities for discovery

A Kiel scientist has discovered a formula which he believes could have a spectacular application to medicine and overcome problems of generating electricity from water.

Professor Bent Havsteen, of Kiel University Biochemistry Department, bases his study on the osmotic generation of electricity from fresh and sea water.

The formula makes it possible to calculate the speed of osmotic processes. "Osmosis is the tendency of fluids separated by porous membranes to pass through and mix with each other."

These semi-porous membranes only allow smaller molecules of the solution — water, in the case of living organisms — to pass through.

It does not allow through larger molecules of substances dissolved in water, such as salts and sugars.

Havsteen discovered that the speed with which water molecules pass through the membrane and into, for instance, a salt or sugar solution, is proportional to the surface size of the salt molecules.

It is a discovery which, he believes, will enable better control and prediction of drug absorption; lead to improved tissue drainage; and help with excretion of poisons.

The other application is electricity production. The possibilities of generating electricity from rivers, wave movements or tides are regarded as limited because so few places are geographically suitable.

Another problem is that water movement does not remain constant. Finally, mechanical problems of stability make such plant more expensive.

Professor Havsteen has now discovered a method of avoiding these problems using as a theoretical basis for his model, the osmotic theory.

Havsteen has developed a laboratory model and carried out preliminary calculations.

According to his scheme, water from the Elbe, and the North Sea would be channelled into chambers separated by plastic membranes.

Fresh water sucked up by the sea water could create pressure of up to 45 atmospheres and thus be used to power a turbine and a generator.

(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 28 April 1981)

'Creeping pollution' culprit in massive sea bird toll

An estimated 150,000 sea birds died last winter as a result of oil pollution — a new high point in destruction.

Scientists have now been able to conclude what they have long suspected — it is not spectacular tanker disasters but creeping pollution which is responsible for this sort of disaster.

Last winter thousands of dead and dying gulls, guillemots, ducks and divers were washed up on the North Frisian coast.

Main offenders are crude oil from tankers, heavy heating and diesel oil from British and Norwegian oil fields, and huge oil pumped secretly (and in violation of international environment agreements) into the sea by ships.

Oil-rig and shipowners can no longer deny the causes of the pollution, which affects not only birds but also fish and mammals.

From the beginning of November 1980 to February 1981 Dr Gottfried Vauk of the Helgoland bird reserve and members of the Jordsand Sea Bird Protection Association counted 1,200 birds killed by oil on Helgoland, Sylt, Amrum and the Hauke-Haien-Koog.

Experience shows that only a small fraction of these oil victims, who breed in Greenland, Scandinavia and northern Germany and winter in the German Bight, are found. Most sink to the bottom of the sea.

Vauk used a mathematical formula to estimate that the total number of birds killed by oil is probably as high as 150,000.

He and his fellow environmentalists are only collecting birds along a very

narrow section of coast, so the real figure could be even higher.

Helgoland alone was hit by two oil slicks completely unconnected with the oil rig collapse in January off Norway. It is reckoned that at least 200,000 sea birds died when a Greek tanker probably dumped polluted ballast water into the sea.

Hardest hit were gulls, closely followed by auks and ducks.

Dr Vauk is sceptical about efforts to rescue birds covered in oil: "Cleaning is very difficult and expensive. For the birds it is generally futile and, from a biological and ecological point of view, useless."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 28 April 1981)



The last beach. These birds, overcome by oil-polluted waters, have found their last resting place on the North Sea island of Sylt. (Photo: dpa)

During the Second World War, soldiers and sailors in the Thousand Year Reich sang a song whose opening words were "In Hamburg an der Elbe", about a girl from the Reeperbahn.

They did not realise that these words were written by a writer whose name was as much anathema to the Nazis as that of Heinrich Heine: Walter Mehring, who celebrated his 85th birthday on April 29.

Mehring had managed to escape from Nazi Germany on the night of the Reichstag fire in Berlin.

His mocking songs about Hitler and Goebbels made him a wanted man for Nazi henchmen. Before Hitler came to power, Goebbels had said he wanted to "take care of four intellectual beasts personally."

One was Walter Mehring.

Mehring's pedigree was suspicious enough in itself from the Nazi viewpoint. His father, Siegmund Mehring, translated Villon and Swinburne, edited *Ull*, was imprisoned in 1899 for mocking the unholy alliance between the church, the grande bourgeoisie and the army.

No wonder his son left Prussia at the earliest opportunity, moving into the Bohemian republic which had its headquarters at the Berlin Grössenwahl café. Mehring wrote for Herwarth Walden's



Walter Mehring (Photo: dpa)

THE ARTS

Mehring, the mocking, the folksy, the tender

avant garde magazine *Der Sturm* and for Max Reinhardt's cabaret *Schall und Rauch*.

Inspired by Dadaism and Expressionism, Mehring wrote bilingually funny texts for the ensemble of Trude Hestberg, Paul Graetz, Gussy Holl and Wilhelm Bendow.

He became a master of music hall with his cheeky chansons and his simple, folksy-style verses.

Mehring's songs and poems reflected the nervous pace of life in Berlin. His range of subjects was wide and life-like ranging from the underground railway and the street to the city's famous six-day cycle races.

His style was optimistic, melancholic,

throwaway, cheeky or tender, depending.

He brought about a marriage between literature and cabaret, the main centres here being Paris and the Wedding district of Berlin. He got to know Paris as a correspondent for German newspapers.

As a poet, Mehring experimented with all kinds of styles. His prose was also remarkably exact. He was a sworn enemy of big and little tyrants, especially in his article for Carl von Ossietzky's *Weltbühne*. His satire against German racism "Müller, Chronik einer deutschen Sippe" was confiscated in Vienna at the instigation of von Papen.

Mehring also hit headlines as a playwright. His *Merchant Berlin* — a "historical play about German inflation" —

showed mercilessly how huge could be made from the misery of masses. The play, directed by Brecht, was banned after its premiere in 1929. Today Mehring, is seriously ill in an old people's home in Zurich. The German Minister of Education in 1975 has seen fit to try to persuade him to return home. In the 1970s Bloch urged him to come to the West. Mehring refused and instead fled to the West.

In 1975 Mehring came to Munich for a short period but there he was met by so many garden gnomes he returned to Zurich.

In 1976 the city of Berlin gave him an honorary doctorate. Mehring's enthusiasm was not overwhelming.

The Düsseldorf Claassen Verlag published several volumes of a new edition of Mehring's works. But he did little to alleviate his loneliness, one of the last survivors of the celebrated Weimar generation of writers...

Horst Rattke (Mannheimer Morgen, 29 April)

Unveiling the years of turbulence

Luise Rinser began writing when she was a 27-year-old schoolteacher. Her short story *Die gläsernen Ringe* was published by Fischer Verlag in 1938 and was a major success.

During the war the Nazis banned her from writing. As one of their critics, she was lucky to escape execution at Trautensee concentration camp. She described these experiences in her *Prison Diary*, published in 1946.

Frau Rinser has now turned 70. Her moving and engagingly honest autobiography, *Den Wolf umarmen*, has just been published by Fischer Verlag. It covers the first half of her life, up to the fifties.

It describes details of her youth and her studies, of the tense relationship of the outspoken child to its parents. We also find out what real people characters in her novels and short stories are based on. She admits to acting out of compassion. She has been married twice to composers. The first was killed in Russia, the second is Carl Orff.

Out of compassion she married a homosexual anti-fascist to save him from the Gestapo. Her compassion went so far that she also hid an SS leader fleeing from the Americans after the war.

Frau Rinser reached the peak of her literary fame in 1948 with her short story *Jan Lobel von Warsaw*. Here, too, the mastering of the past is the key theme: a gardener hides a Polish Jew who has fled from a concentration camp.

The autobiography ends with the successful publication of the *Nina* novels, a kind of trilogy which began in 1950 with *Mitte des Lebens*. By this time, Rinser was so well-known that illustrated magazines commissioned her to

write articles on Lourdes and Lourdes.

She has always been in the way of literary criticism, which has doubtless placed among the main modern novel and short story writers. She is dismissed as too one-sided or rigid and edifying. The religious element reared its head in the novel *Die Katholische* (1953). Since then she has been labelled a "Catholic writer."

Frau Rinser's work remains relevant. This is evident not only in her plays *Baustelle* (1970), *Grenzgänger* (1972) and *Kriegsspielzeug* (1979) also in the other subjects she deals



Luise Rinser (Photo: Sven)

especially as she is becoming increasingly involved in politics.

In 1971 she upset many of her Catholic readers when she, as a Catholic herself, campaigned for the SPD, alienated many again by her idiosyncratic interpretation of the life of St. Peter. In 1976 she travelled in South Korea and wrote a sharply critical book. The next year she attacked the Korean secret police.

The same year her flat in the Munich Hills was visited by Gudrun Kerner and Andreas Bander. This led to her being labelled a terrorist sympathiser.

Public readings of her works were cancelled.

Frau Rinser has become a figure of contemporary history — a controversial figure.

Paul Filler (Rheinische Post, 30 April)

Future of the book: experts in doubt

Every year the literary conscience of the German Book Trade Association rouses from its slumber and the organisation holds the Literary Discussions in conjunction with its Swiss and Austrian sister organisations.

This useful event, which brings together journalists and literary experts, was this year devoted to the somewhat sensational topic: "The New Reader — The Book in Tomorrow's Media Scene."

Those who had expected blinding insights into the effects of the new media on reading habits were, however, disappointed.

The organisers had invited highly competent experts from Germany, Switzerland and Austria to take part in the panel discussion in the Insel Hotel. But as the discussions were on it became clear that they had more questions than answers to offer, more doubts than patent recipes.

With Christian Doelckers of the Zurich Pestalozzi Centre as a rather pale chairman, the panel did at least agree that the dangers the new media posed for the book had been over-estimated. They believed that the book would maintain its place in the media-scene of the future — despite cable television and videotext.

Audience discontent at this point made itself felt. Even more so when the panel circled tediously around the edu-

cational and economic aspects of the book as medium instead of addressing themselves to the question of the reader of tomorrow.

Gerd Unholzer, of the Munich Institute, kept providing statistical information to ensure more objectivity and less speculation but his information was sometimes greeted with scepticism.

He said that on the whole the book was maintaining a healthy position. Factual and non-fiction works had enjoyed considerable growth rates: 55 per cent of 18-29 year-old read books; 44 per cent of West Germans read a book once a day; 71 per cent read a book once a week.

Unholzer did not accept the theory of the "decline of reading culture," but here he found himself in a minority of one.

György Sebestyen, the only writer on the panel, saw dangers for the book, which was the sole medium to allow a maximum of personal freedom of access and use, plus precise and concentrated information.

Paul Twaroch of Austrian TV and Guido Frei of Swiss Radio and TV played down the newness of the new media. They spoke of an "electronic affluent society" and "electronic rubbish heaps" and urged publishers to develop strategies against over-visualisation and the pressure to be topical.

This self-criticism by TV bosses was generally accepted. Schools and the book trade were also suspected of not doing enough to popularise literature, especially good literature.

Have not these epithets applied to readers up to now?

There was unanimous agreement that the differences in educational levels that were reflected in reading habits were a danger for a free, democratic society.

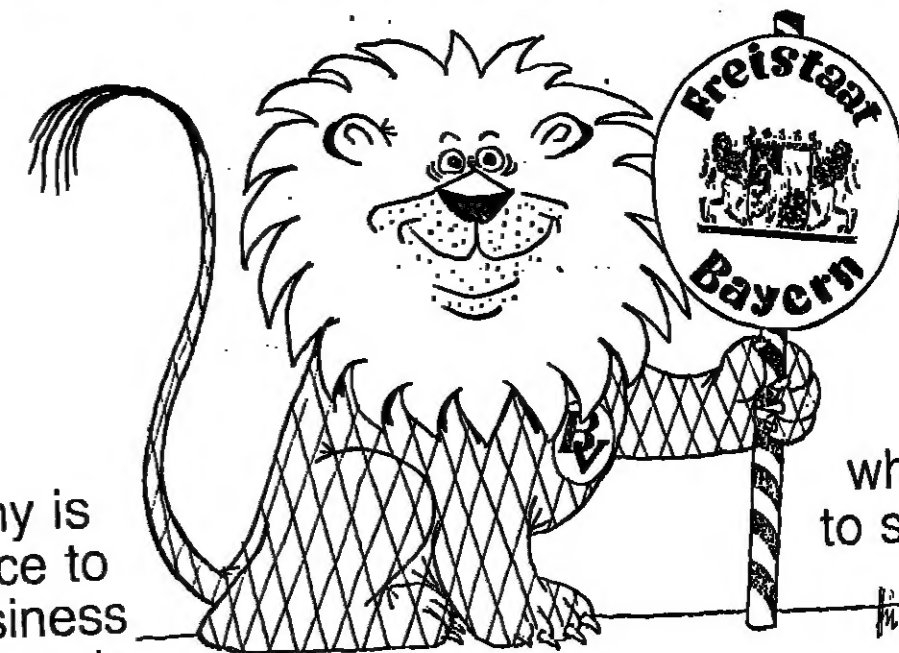
Sociologist and communications expert Professor Alfred Willener of Lausanne expressed his concern about this development, saying that the freedom of the book was increasingly threatened by marked forces.

He said that the book trade itself might be healthy but the reader was suffering from fever overproduction by publishers and lack of orientation.

It was paradoxically true that the book's greatest potential effect was on those needing emancipation whose educational background barred access to this medium.

Peter Engel (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 29 April 1981)

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■ MEDICINE

Fear at the root of many illnesses

Fear can be converted into diabetes, abnormal blood pressure, obesity or the opposite. It can also cause heart attacks, said Dr Achim Reindell, a Hamburg internist, at this year's Lindau Psychotherapy Weeks.

Explaining the role of fear at the root of illness, he said everybody had his own way of converting this fear into physical symptoms — or of not doing so.

Another speaker, psychoanalyst Wulf-Volker Lindner, also of Hamburg, took a look at what *Angst* (fear) could trigger: getting the better of another person in day-to-day life; environmental problems; squinting; and inner conflicts.

It has so far transpired from the conference that where *angst* is concerned the therapist cannot distance himself as he would with a physical ailment. But why not? Is it because *angst* (fear or phobia, call it what you will) finds its victims everywhere? Or is it because the therapist does not know how to deal with it?

Professor Heigl-Evers, Düsseldorf, explained how Sigmund Freud saw *angst*: Psychological energy is alienated from its normal use. Something (an idea or an experience) is thus suppressed into the unconscious; and it is this suppression that creates *angst*.

By the same token, however, it is *angst* that makes us suppress something.

But what happens then? *Angst* surfaces time and again as a warning of a situation that threatens the patient in a way similar to the experience he suppressed. Neurotic fear therefore has the useful function of issuing a warning.

It is therefore good, Professor Heigl-Evers said, to develop a neurotic *angst* at the right moment — an *angst* that prevents us from exposing ourselves to a danger only because this is expected of us.

But the following point was not elaborated on: the fact that neurotic fear in

a person has the function of keeping him from a damaging adaptation to a given situation.

Professor Heigl-Evers' paper was not the only one that simply evaded answering this question of deeper meaning.

Lindner came somewhat closer to everyday realities by taking a look at that which fear can trigger: getting the better of our fellow man in day-to-day occupational life, environmental problems, events involving nuclear power stations and squinting (as if squinting were not itself an expression of *angst*). To this we must add conflicts within ourselves.

Angst could perhaps be coped with by tackling it in community with others or indeed by tackling it alone and as a private matter.

In community with others, as Lindner sees it, means "art, religion and such modern rituals as the seizure of nuclear power stations."

But what changes if, say, I paint the picture of a burning house and the house is ravaged to its foundations because I became aware of a conflict within myself and forgot to help extinguish the fire?

Is the attempt to prevent the occurrence of deadly poison only a ritual of warding off *angst*?

The paper by Dr Karl König, head of the Psychotherapy Department at the State Hospital at Tiefenbrunn near Göttingen, gave rise to similar reservations.

He spoke of the effect of an excessively fear-ridden mother on the ego of her child.

But what if the mother has every reason to be afraid and therefore cannot demonstrate the necessary confidence to the child? Confidence can only be demonstrated by those who have it — those who have confidence in something. But what could this something be in today's world?

Professor Dieter Ohlmeier and psy-

chiatrist Wolfgang Gerstenberg looked into the patient's and the therapist's *angst* and its interplay.

Here, I was delighted to notice that Gerstenberg understood himself as a patient.

The old Greeks realised that it is not only the wounded who knew something about being wounded. But here in Germany the fear of being vulnerable drives psychiatrists into the position of an allegedly healthy person.

What Gerstenberg wants to achieve in psychotherapy is not riddance of fear but the ability to feel *angst*. Ultimately, this boils down to learning to distinguish whether our *angst* warns us of a danger threatening from outside or of a lack of self confidence.

But in comparing the silence in Japanese Zen meditation with the *angst*-inspiring silence of the Freudian analysts, Gerstenberg forgets that there is such a thing as a cold and loving silence and that a Japanese patient is familiar with Zen meditation as a road to enlightenment while the Western patient is primarily familiar with the silence during a school exam.

For Ohlmeier, much depends on the therapist's knowing his fear and permitting them.

What I miss here is a reference to Fritz Riemann who, in his book *Grundformen der Angst*, described the meaning of *angst* as a force that forces us to stay on our course, each on his own — a course that makes him a unique individual within society.

The discussion on sex is still in progress.

Günther Mahren

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 25 April 1981)

The ethics of euthanasia

The dictionary definition of euthanasia is: "The act or practice of painlessly putting to death persons suffering from incurable conditions or diseases."

by explanations given by doctors as to the needs of the dying and their relatives.

The future death companions are now working in various departments of the hospital.

The medical director is convinced that they fulfil a sorely needed function and will provide a great relief for the medical and nursing staff.

Incidentally, they are subject to the same secrecy as applies to the medical profession as a whole.

To prevent misunderstandings, Sister Widmer and Rev. Felder stress that death companions do not take the place of ministers, doctors, nurses or psychologists.

They are to be used primarily at night, and they must undertake to work at least once a month on an honorary basis.

Says Rev. Felder: "A death companion is a compassionate person who must offer companionship not only in life but in death as well."

Professor Franco Rest, Dortmund, puts it even more succinctly: "It is more important for a person to be loved on his deathbed than to receive the right medicine..."

Walter H. Rueb

(Die Welt, 23 April 1981)

Attempting to make death a little easier

equip them for their difficult service to the dying.

Screened from the outside world and the hectic business of hospital life and, above all, from the media, the 13 people (among them teachers, housewives and office workers) received an intensive training extending over a total of 80 hours in two weeks.

The women are between 47 and 70, and the only male participant used his holidays to attend the course.

Naturally, the participants also learned the basics of nursing which includes such things as washing the patient, feeding him, making beds and plumping pillows.

For most, this was the first brush with hospital routine. To add to realism, the participants acted out the respective roles of the dying and the companion.

The emphasis was on equipping the companions with the psychological tools they will need in their work.

This was done in long discussions on the meaning of life and death, enhanced

Malpractice says court

If artificially-induced labour mother or child the doctor hospital become liable for damage

A Hamm court has ruled in a lawsuit in which a woman sued Dortmund Obstetrics Hospital doctor following the birth of a child with brain damage.

The court thus upheld the ruling of a Dortmund court. The parents were entitled to satisfaction, if for no other reason than mother had not been adequately informed about the possible consequences of induced labour.

In this case, the parents had called a natural birth, a medical expert summoned by the court held that there was no medical indication for induced labour.

Most of these births are induced to help the hospital's other wards for organisational reasons. This also explains why so few babies are born on weekends when the hospital is in favour of the book. He says it is only a skeleton staff.

Labour is induced by administering synthetic hormones oxytocin since artificial labour is more comfortable than natural labour.

This frequently prolongs labour, increasing the likelihood that the baby has to be removed by suction.

Nonetheless, others have their return entail an added risk for the baby.

Wolfgang Heckmann, a Berlin drug

(Nordwest Zeitung, 29 April 1981)

SOCIETY

Polarised viewpoints over effects of child drug addict's own story

therapy advisor, says: "Parents should not get the idea that they are doing their children a favour by buying them the book or allowing them to go see the film."

Heckmann says that there are too many possibilities of identification with Christiane, Detlef, Axel, "Corpus", Babi and the rest. This is not just due to the lively background music. More important is that Christiane's set show solidarity and are generally nice and well-meaning.

Christiane wrote in the book: "I am not sure that you find the same kind of friendship we had among non-addicts." This suggests drug-addiction could be a path to friendship and warmth.

Drug therapists acknowledge that such friendship can and does exist, usually as a result of time in prison together or experiences tricking the police.

Wolfgang Esser of the Cologne Therapy Centre for Psychosocial Rehabilitation knows the other side of this coin well: "I have known a case of an addict selling his best friend tea-dust and telling him it was a drug."

Heinrich Breuer of the Cologne Drug Therapy Circle believes that the idea of Christiane and Detlef scrupulously sharing their stuff is unusual and romantic. "Junkies usually are only concerned to get their own stuff, even if it means stealing it from others."

The Berlin Tourism Office knows that

the book has increased Berlin's popularity among youngsters. Since Christiane's life story was published, the number of West German school children coming to Berlin has risen dramatically. Teachers say that Berlin is now the number one choice for class trips.

The children are not interested in the Berlin Wall, Schöneberg town hall or Hertha football club so much as in the child prostitution scene at Zoo railway station, the drug disco sound and the underground railway stations on the Kurfürstendamm where young addicts meet.

Esser says that "sightseeing in the Berlin drug scene is the in-thing now."

Heckmann says that a lot of youngsters visit the place described in the book to get a look at the addicts in real life.

His talks with children visiting Berlin have shown that many youngsters are impressed by the drug scene and everything going on in it.

Identification is sometimes so strong that some try to imitate the life of the addicts in the film and the book. Girls and boys on the "Christiane trip" compare their lives with hers: "I am now at the stage Christiane was at then."

Many addicts now hope to emulate Christiane by writing a similar book.

Breuer says: "When the book came out, many clients said they wanted to write their accounts, that what Christiane reports is harmless in comparison. They said they wanted to describe their experiences as young pros among the Turks of Cologne."

At one extreme, there is the danger that children could be tempted to believe that fixing is the path to fame. This fatuous belief is even encouraged by thoughtless remarks such as this by film director Ulrich Edel: "Christiane is now a star of the young, perhaps she is even the richest child in Germany."

She may be a star, but she is hardly the richest child. All the same, addicts may still think they can make big money out of autobiographical accounts.

But the criticism does not stop here. Breuer regrets that Christiane's kicking of the heroin habit is presented as something out of the blue. He also thinks that child prostitution is made "subliminally attractive." He warns that the film goes into too much detail on some points: how to tattoo oneself, how to fix and so on.

His summary: "We warn all teachers against this film."

But Breuer's fears are not shared everywhere. Indeed a special pamphlet for parents and teachers on the book has been published.

One of the booklet's editors, Reinhard Bockhoff, an "educationalist from Bremen, summarises his discussions with Bremen teachers thus: "Everyone I have spoken to says without any reservation that this autobiographical report is too frightening to encourage kids to take drugs."

Whereas Heckmann says that youngsters cannot be deterred, Ilse von den Driesch of the Cologne School Psychological Service says that the book would repel stable youngsters.

This corresponds with the declared

aim of director Edel to "demystify drugs."

Esser is basically positive about this story of addiction and prostitution. He says there are many parallels in her account to the Cologne and Bonn scenes. But he says it is essential that children should not be left to themselves when reading the book or watching the film.

Parents should talk to them before giving them the DM8 for a cinema ticket. And ideally parents should go along and watch too.

Esser says that the best solution to the problem is for the local drug advice centres to discuss the problem with teachers and pupils in schools. However, schools in North F line-Westphalia rarely take advantage of this possibility. In Berlin, things are different. Here, entire classes often go along to drug advice centres to talk with social workers and therapists there.

Teachers themselves are far from unanimous on how to deal with the problem.

Von den Driesch underlines how difficult teachers find it to handle the drug question. They are far from ideally trained to cope with the problem.

Often the pupils themselves know far more than their teachers about drugs.

She says schools must do more than just advise. They should help prevent by



Christiane F. in "Wir Kinder vom Bahnhof Zoo". (Photo: Neus Constantin)

paying more attention to integration, togetherness and solidarity — which is often lacking in families. The school could provide the pupils with some of the warmth which Christiane F sought among her fellow addicts.

Though there is disagreement about the suitability of book and film for children and youngsters, there is an equal degree of unanimity about the interest of both book and film for parents and teachers.

Anyone interested in knowing the thoughts and problems of young addicts will get first-hand information here.

Those who have seen Uli Edel's film will be far more aware of what is happening around them in the city. It can hardly be described as an entertaining visit to the cinema. Too many questions are asked to which the viewer knows the answers. During her addiction, Christiane F wrote: "If you want to kick the habit, you have to know what for. I don't know."

Martin Oehlen
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 April 1981)

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(Bremar Nachrichten, 24 April 1981)

MODERN LIVING

TV's super entertainer keeps going with same successful recipe

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Time flies. Hans Joachim Kulenkampff, the whiz kid of German television and super quizmaster, has turned 60.

It was certainly not in "Kul's" cards that he would one day end up among the greats of German entertainment.

His father was a Bremen merchant and his brother is a professor of medicine.

And when Kul decided to go into show business it was, of course, the theatre.

Looking back on his career, Kul is rather embarrassed. His shows have made him popular to the point of being indispensable to the German entertainment world.

He is better known than any great of the theatre world could ever become. Yet he has not quite given up the legitimate stage; and once in a while he still goes on the road, visiting small towns and villages with a North German theatrical group. The trouble is, he can no longer play any role except one: himself.

Kulenkampff has had his share of trouble with his chosen career which began at a time when people who mattered rejected television for anything but news.

In fact, when the mighty in this country decided to give the people the blessing of television the intention was to inform and enlighten rather than entertain them.

It is therefore not surprising that the heaviest of theatre fare dominated the programmes in the early days of television, as if people had to justify their staring at the box by saying to themselves that they were "improving their minds".

Today's viewers' surveys show that most people associate television with a "waste of time".

Out-and-out entertainment programmes therefore have a particularly hard time getting across, for no matter how much the viewers want to be entertained they will later pooh-pooh the whole thing as "irrelevant amusement".

The uphill struggle of televised entertainment becomes understandable in a country where Lessing's *Minna von Barnhelm* is in all seriousness seen as a comedy.

Still, it was no coincidence that Kulenkampff should have earned his laurels with quizshows, of all things.

Quiz programmes are regarded as more than mere entertainment. They are no nonsense and no slapstick because they combine entertainment with education. And at the end the viewer might even wind up knowing which European government is headed by a woman.

It is, however, indicative that this type of programme originated in an era when a person was expected to have read Goethe or Shakespeare.

In the final analysis, this kind of entertainment is meant for the fossilised older generation that sticks out like a sore thumb in an educational landscape marked by one reform after another.

The viewer's interest in a quiz programme wanes the moment he finds that he is no longer equal to the ques-

tions asked, and as a result the whole genre is on its way out.

In a way, Kul can be seen as one of the last masters of his trade — a delicate trade if ever there was one.

The embarrassment of ignorance displayed by candidates must be smoothed over. Moreover, they must be presented in a way that will grip the audience and make it participate and sympathise with their successes and defeats.

Sounds easy, but it is devilishly difficult — so much so that few people risk following in Kul's footsteps.

Even his own career has been marked by constant comebacks.

Only the world of TV can produce stars of his ilk, and it is hard to find criteria with which to describe his attributes.

At first glance, he would seem easily replaceable. And yet all attempts to have failed; hence the many comebacks.

The screen is not interested in theatrical attributes. If Kulenkampff changed even one iota he would never be forgiven by his fans.

He has thus remained faithful to himself, making a virtue out of necessity.

Just as he himself cannot change and remain successful, the programme that

established his fame ("One Must Win") was resurrected from oblivion and presented again in exactly the same format as it started.

As Kul himself put it in one of his shows: "I've never met anybody who was as proud as I about not having learned anything new in ten years."

He hit the nail on the head, putting his career in a nutshell.

Now that he has turned 60 we suddenly realise how time flies.

His shows inevitably overdraw their allotted time slots, and his career, too, seems to have rid itself of the dictates of time.

In retrospect, it is hard to keep the individual shows apart. True, his assistants change, but the show goes on.

Still, he has never chosen the easy way and he has never made any bones about his political sympathies.

In one of his shows he wanted to know the third verse of the *Deutschlandlied* (national anthem), in another he hung up a provocative map of Germany and accused the CDU of being an "Ostpolitik propagandist of the Bonn government".

Undaunted, he has always tirelessly opposed the mingling of politics and



Hans Joachim Kulenkampff

entertainment in our broadcast system — his main objection being that they were divided into two separate departments.

The little provocations and could well have been intended to give some spice to his daily routine.

In any event, he is one of the great entertainers to have come to German television — and even if he is wrong he is wrong in a most impressive way than the run-of-the-mill entertainment gnomes of German television.

Michael Schür

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 April 1981)

Nothing but more pipes in this pipeline

Unlike a great many other men, Istvan Kish, of Neumark, Bavaria, has every reason to be grateful to his mother-in-law. For it is she to whom he owes his all-consuming hobby: collecting pipes.

Today his collection ranks among the largest in the Federal Republic of Germany. He is among the top collectors in Europe.

His extensive travels to all parts of the world serve but one purpose: to find more pipes to add to his already vast collection of 1,400.

There are pipes everywhere in his rambling house, some in showcases, others in large wooden chests and still others in racks lining the staircase.

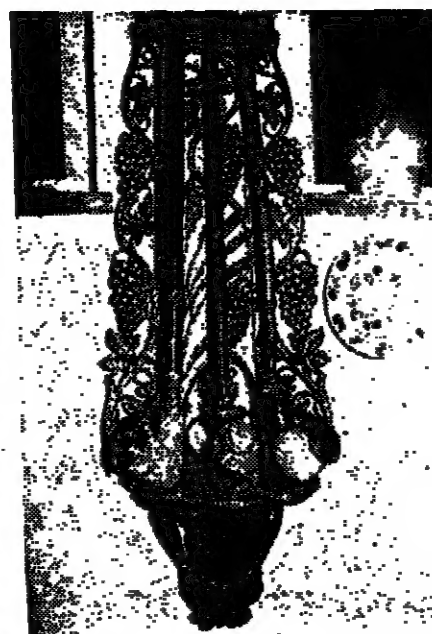
His collecting mania started 18 years ago. His mother-in-law, who lived in Hungary, was preparing to visit the family in Germany and wanted to bring her son-in-law a gift. When she asked her daughter what she considered most suitable, the answer was: "Bring him a meerschaum pipe."

This was easier said than done at that time in Hungary. Mother-in-law asked all her friends and acquaintances to look for such a pipe.

The result: she wound up with 18 pipes instead of one, and Istvan Kish acquired the reputation of a passionate pipe collector.

He had little choice but to live up to the unwittingly acquired reputation and enlisted the help of friends to be one of the lookout for unusual items.

Pipes from all parts of the world and made from the most unusual materials found their way to Bavaria.



Pipes for all tastes...

(Photo: Dorit Schaller)

Most are of meerschaum, but many are wood, stone, iron, glass, ivory, human and animal bones, corncocks, pumpkin, clay and porcelain.

Many are ornately decorated and have silver lids made in the finest of filigree work.

Of course, pipes are made for men, as the choice of motifs shows.

Most of the carvings show hunting and animal scenes and there are many erotic designs.

Quite a number of the lids are decorated with Hungarian coats of arms, and since most meerschaum pipes are carved by Hungarian craftsmen, it is not sur-

prising that the Kish collection represents a bit of Hungarian history.

Among the rare pieces there are pipes built into walking sticks.

The owner could thus still be seen in the nearest coffee house either smoking or puffing at it.

It goes without saying that such rarities were reserved for the privileged classes.

And since the man-in-the-street did not own such a piece he was all the more given the privilege of admiring it. The pipe he made a point of displaying in the window.

The finest pipes of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy were owned by the nobility and the clergy — those of the nobility with ornately carved scenes and those of the clergy with liturgical motifs.

The many anecdotes about the Kish collection make pipe-talk in the Kish house from boring and technical.

Much to Kish's delight, his collection has been bitten by the same bug. So he both visit fellow collectors and sell for new treasures.

The Kish collection can easily compete with the pipe collections of the Germanisches National-Museum in Bonn, the Tobacco Museum in Westphalia, the Reemtsma Tobacco Museum in Hamburg, the Focke-Museum in Bremen, the Helmsmühle Feuchtwangen or the Austrian pipe-manufaktur in Vienna.

But the world's largest collection of pipes is to be found in Bamberg, Germany's pipe-making centre.

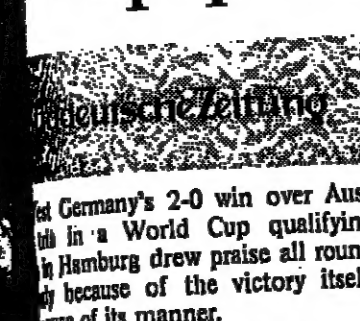
Pipes have long ceased to be a hobby for Kish and have become a work. Every item has to be photographed and numbered.

Doris Schaller

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 24 April 1981)

SPORT

Stylish victory in World Cup qualifying match



Paul Breitner

Germany's 2-0 win over Austria in a World Cup qualifying match in Hamburg drew praise all round because of the victory itself, and of its manner.

On that occasion, Menotti had been saying that West Germany's performance, perhaps because their team had played far better than in the world cup in Uruguay.

At that occasion, Menotti had been saying that West Germany's performance, perhaps because their team had played far better than in the world cup in Uruguay.

He added: "The present German team can get even better." He has an eye for these things. Perhaps he saw parallels between the German team and his own team in 1978.

Success of the Argentinian world-winning side was undoubtedly because of the unselfish way in which the team worked together as a team. There were signs of the same development in the West German team.

Midfield, Breitner, Müller and Ma-

all midfield generals in their club teams, did not try to dominate but

worked together.

Derwall regards this as the most natural thing in the world: to work together for the good of the team.

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worked together.

Derwall regards this as the most natural thing in the world: to work together for the good of the team.

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in midfield was excellent and our zonal marking system worked beautifully."

Nonetheless, there are indications that the zonal system was Breitner's brain-child rather than the manager's. The word is that Derwall allocated each of his midfield players an opponent to mark.

Schuster, of Barcelona, who had a fine game, took to the zonal system like a duck to water.

The system of co-determination was introduced by Breitner into his club team, Bayern Munich, and his manager, Pál Csernai, has benefitted from it. Why should the national team manager not also benefit from the authority and leadership of his new chief assistant?

Besides, Derwall knew when he recalled Breitner to the national team that he was not picking a yes-man.

The midfield has been reshaped. And what of the defence and the attack? Uli Stielike, sweeper-up and an excellent reader of the game, will not be available for the games against Brazil and Finland this month — he is required by his club Real Madrid, who play Liverpool in the European Champions' Cup Final in Paris at the end of the month.

Stielike commented: "We've qualified for the world cup finals now and we can experiment." With Franz Beckenbauer, perhaps?

Derwall is right when he says: "I need 22 players for Spain." Reserves such as Dietz, who accept their fate stoically and do not get upset just because they are dropped, are the salt of the earth.

Experiments could also usefully be made up front. Klaus Fischer played his heart out and scored a goal but was still

perhaps?

Hölzenbein says goodbye after Frankfurt cup final win

Frankfurt Eintracht defeated Kaiserslautern 3-1 in the West German cup final in Stuttgart.

It was a fitting end to the Bundesliga career of Frankfurt veteran and ex-German international forward Bernd Hölzenbein.

He is to play in the North American

Fencers take title for fourth time

It should be pointed out, though, that the Swedes only sent their third string and the Swiss and French teams were not at full strength. And the Soviet Union under their new trainer Oleg Puzanov showed they are on the upgrade.

The result against France showed Beck that there is still work to be done. His team were at one stage 1-4 down. They pulled back and even went into a 7-5 lead but then lost four contests in a row.

"This is something that just should not happen," said Beck. The French are the reigning Olympic champions and Beck would dearly have loved to defeat them, especially in front of his home crowd.

The memory of this defeat will be motivation enough for the German team. It was their first defeat in 25 international.

The German B team's fourth place at the USSR and France confirms German fencing domination.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 5 May 1981)

league for Fort Lauderdale Strikers of Florida.

Hölzenbein's tears flowed as he and his team did a lap of honour after their cup victory.

But those tears should soon turn into laughter when he reaches the US — all the way to the bank.

At the post-match celebrations, Hölzenbein said he was looking forward to playing in the USA.

Frankfurt's fans are not so happy about Holz leaving. They sang "Holz please don't go" as he and the team rode triumphantly through the streets of the city the next day.

Hölzenbein leaves triumphant after 15 years as a regular goal-scorer for Eintracht. A player with one of the cleverest footballing brains in the Bundesliga, he was not prepared to accept a contract which would have given him 40 per cent less than his present salary.

Fort Lauderdale have given him a highly lucrative two-year contract.

Hölzenbein will soon be in Montreal, playing alongside his old national team partner Gerd Müller.

And no doubt the two will talk about the good old days. For instance the 1974 World Cup final against Holland, when Hölzenbein's dribbling led the Dutch to level the scores after the Dutch had taken a shock lead.

Hölzenbein has scored goals with backheaders, with his knee and even sitting down. His total of 160 Bundesliga goals put him fourth in the all-time list.

Walter Gottschick

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 4 May 1981)



On the ball, Germany's Paul Breitner in possession during the Federal Republic's 2-0 win over Austria in Hamburg. (Photo: Nordbild)

Derwall would not rule this out categorically, though he added meaningfully: "Anyone who saw Stielike today must admit that we do not necessarily need Beckenbauer."

Schuster will probably play sweeper in the next two games. Briegel can move up into midfield and former captain Dietz could return to the back four.

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perhaps?

Derwall is right when he says: "I need 22 players for Spain." Reserves such as Dietz, who accept their fate stoically and do not get upset just because they are dropped, are the salt of the earth.



Triumphant exit. Bernd Hölzenbein with the cup after Eintracht Frankfurt's win against Kaiserslautern. (Photo: Bader)

He played 421 games for Eintracht Frankfurt. In the USA he will try to achieve the same success off the park as his Frankfurt and national team colleagues Bernd Nickel and Jürgen Grabowski.

The team presented Hölzenbein with a golden clock and a silver salver — and he will be taking them with him. Of course he will have to leave the cup behind. Still, as he says: "It was a great farewell present."

Bernd Hölzenbein is not a man of many words. The Bundesliga and Eintracht Frankfurt will be poorer without him. And his name will be remembered wherever the round ball rules.

Walter Gottschick

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 4 May 1981)